NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BEANETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE DUKE'S MOTTO WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway,-Knights of the WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- CORSIGAN BRIDE LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE. Broadway .- WIVES OF

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SAILORS ASHORE

BOWERY THEATRE BOWERY. - BATTLE OF BUNKER BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSCUM, Broadway - GEN OM THUMB AND WISE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN I allhours Duke's Brounst-Nervous Man. Afterbook

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Hechanics' Hall. 672 Broad-way.—Erntorias Songa Berlasques. Dangus &c.—How Ark You, Gibernacks! WOOD'S MINSTREE HALL. 514 Broadway. -- Ern

THE NEW IDEA. 486 Broadway. -Songs. BURLESQUES AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballers,

HOPE CHAPEL 700 Broadway-PANORANA OF THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, June 17, 1863. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

ements for the WERKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the WHEELY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of

THE SITUATION

The latest official news concerning the rebe raid into Pennsylvania was received by the government last night from Governor Curtin. It states that the rebels had made no progress toward Harrisburg yesterday. They were then at Chambersburg and Scotland, within seven miles of Shippensburg, where we had strong works, and were prepared to give them battle. Governor Curtin says that the people are rising handsomely for the defence of the State. As late as ten o'clock last night the telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburg were in full operation, the rebels not having made their appearance up to that time. Every confidence was feit that Harrisburg could be defended if attacked

Our advices from Harrisburg at one o'clock yesterday report that one hundred wagons of General Milroy's force had just arrived there. The rebel advance yesterday morning was five miles cast of Chambersburg. The reports that General Milroy lost all his wagons, tents, &c., are consequently untrue.

It was officially known in Washington last night that the rebels had not then made an attack on Harper's Ferry, although they were in considera ble force at Charlestown, only eight miles distant

The advance of General Hooker's army from Falmouth to its present position was attended by severe labors, owing to the intense heat and the drying up of the springs and rivulets on the route. It was believed in Washington yesterday that the rebel raid would not extend any farther than its present point, and that Hooker might possibly intercept the returning troops of General Lee.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Centreville yesterday, indicating some fighting between the two armies. It was rumored last night that the rebels had crossed the Rappahannock to the north side, and then occupied the camps just vacated by

The most intense excitement, as might be expected, pervaded the whole of Pennsylvania yesterday. Mass meetings were held at different points, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c. At Harrisburg Simon Cameron made a speech, in which he denounced the administration as reckless and dis graceful in its neglect of Pennsylvania. He argued that Gen. McClellan or Gen. Franklin should be appointed to the command of the militia to protect the State

The people of Philadelphia are actively em ployed in preparing to resist the invasion. At a meeting of the Bounty Fund Committee yesterday it was resolved that ten dollars, in addition to the government pay, be appropriated for each officer and private of every military company organized in Philadelphia and received into the service of the State or of the United States, provided that said amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of \$150,000. The bank presidents have tendered the Governor a loan of a million of dollars to aid in raising and equipping a force to repel the invaders. The Mayor calls upon the citizens to proceed to Harrisburg to check the advancing foe, and says that the honor and safety of Philadelphie are at stake.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation, calling for volunteers to assist his brothren in Pennsylvania.

Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, also calls upon the people of that new State to turn out and defend their firesides.

The military excitement in this city, consequent on the orders issued for the departure of the militia to Philadelphia, was also intense. The troops, however, did not leave, and from the more favorable tone of the news received last night their presence at Harrisburg may not be immediately required, wherever else their services may be demanded.

The latest news from Vicksburg and Port Hud son is up to the 12th inst. It reports no change. The siege of Vicksburg was going on favorably, and as General Grant and General Banks are now in close communication, it is presumed that affairs ut Port Hudson continue to progress equally well. EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Scotia, from Queenstown on the yesterday morning. Her news is one week later.
The new steamship Southerner, said to be intended for the service of the Confederate govern-ment, made her trial trip in the English waters. She is over times hundred feet in longth and very

swift. Her cabin furniture and china are marked with the letters "C.S.C.," which are said to mean the "Charleston Steamship Company." Earl Rus sell ordered a search of the steamer Lord Clyde which was loaded at Cardiff for Nassau, with it is alleged, arms and supplies for the rebels. The search was carried out in a very stric manner, but nothing of a contraband character was discovered. The steamer sailed the very moment the officers left her deck. In the case of English schooner Will o' the Wisp, seized by the United States steamer Montgomery off Matar Mr. Lavard stated in Parliament that it was doubt ful if she was in Mexican waters at the time; that it was decided that there were good grounds her seizure, and that her owners had no mode of redress but by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Alabama was visited by a party of Englishmen when at anchor at Bahia. She was in good order, and reported a very large number of captures from the commencement o er career. Some particulars of her late depredations against English property shipped in North American bottoms are given. Two American seamen belonging to the Henrietts, of Baltimore England. During an anti-slavery meeting at Manchester quite a riot occurred. For some days previous the "Executive Committee of the South ern C ub" had placarded the walls of the city with appeals in favor of the Southern Con'ederacy. At the meeting manifestations of disorder and disapprobation of the sentiments of the speakers were made, and as the evening wore on the dissentien became so vigorous and demonstrative that the pratory was lost in the general disorder that pre-Several fights occurred. Cheers were given for "Jefferson Davis." "General Lee" and the "South," followed by similar demonstrations

were proposed.

Lord Elcho, M. P., speaking at a volunteer dir ner in England, expressed the hope that the British volunteer organization would produce such men as "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee and Beaure-

police finally restored order, but no resolu

The managers of the London chartered Bank Australia state in their annual report that the colony of Australia has been greatly benefited by the existence of the war in American, receiving a large number of emigrants who had commenced to cultivate cotton and tobacco.

The French elections, conducted under a uni-

versal suffrage franchise, were concluded on the lst of June. The government candidates were de-feated in every district of Paris save one. They carried the rural districts, with very few exceptions. Of two hundred and sixty-eight elections the Emperor's friends gained two hundred and fifty-two. It was thought the opposition in the new Legislature would number twenty-six members of the highest talent and name. was regarded as very unfortunate for Napoleon There did not occur a single riot or breach of the peace in the whole extent of France during the

wo election days.

The London Post looks on the invasion of Mexico as the "one mistake" of Napoleon. The London Times asserts that the Juarez Mexicans are not natriots. Ten thousand men had been ordered

to reinforce the French army.
The Poles had again defeated the Rus France, England and Austria had formarded a joint note to the Czar, asking a repr sentative government and an amnesty for Poland. The French Emperor having invited the United States Cabinet to join the Allied Powers in their representations to Russia, Secretary Seward de-clined, on the ground that our traditional policy of non-interference in European affairs must be adhered to. Mr. Seward's note has been pub

lished in St. Petersburg.

Prussia was still agitated in a most serious man ner by the repressive action of the King towards the Legislature and the press. A royal ordinance against the free discussion of public affairs in the ewspapers was issued in Berlin on the 1st ins Six of the city journals published a joint declaration reserving their rights in view of the proc tion. They say that the government has to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of the

measure.
The Central Relief Committee of Ireland met in Dublin on the 5th of June. Alderman Carroll presided. The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen handed in the following sums, received by his Grace, amountin to £1,637 19s. 11d., viz:—The soldiers of the Thir ty-seventh New York Volunteers, per Rev. P. Tisott, S. J., £121 12s. 6d.; Right Rev. Dr. Wood, op of Philadelphia, £750; Right Rev. th of Pittsburg, per Rev. James Keogh, 2776 7s. 5d. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who was warmly mittee £825 13s. 9d., the proceeds of ball given in New York for the relief of distress in Ireland. It was proposed and carried by accla-mation—That we hereby tender on behalf of the Irish people our most grateful thanks to their lordships the Catholic bishops of Philadelphia and arg, as well as to the gallant soldiers of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, who have so promptly and generously come to the re-lief of our abandoned and starving poor.

ton was slightly lower in Liverpool on the 5th of June. The market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the 6th instant. Breadstuffs were full, but steady. Provisions were steady, with a quiet market. Consols were quoted in London on the 5th of June at 92 a 92½ for money. The Stock Exchange was closed on the 6th of June. The Confederate cotton loan was at two and a

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of special importance be-yond referring the subject of Corporation adver-

tising to a committee of four.

In the case of William Sheffield against the Mayor, &c., the jury were locked up all night. They were unable to agree to a verdict, and were dis-charged yesterday morning by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. It was under-stood that the jury stood thus:—One for \$12,500; eight for \$5,000; one for \$2,000, and two for ne

The second trial of Griffin, charged with the poisoning of the captain of the Betsey Williams, was postponed, in consequence of Dr. Hyland, a witness, being ordered to sea.

The following State conventions will meet to-

day:— The republicans of Ohio, under the name of Unionists, will hold their State Convention, and a

grand mass meeting in connection therewith, at Columbus. The most available man in the State who can be prevailed upon to run, without regard to political antecedents, will probably be selected enter the race in opposition to Vallandigham for Governor.

The democrats of Pennsylvania will assemble to-day in Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Governor and to "rescue the constitution from usurpation and the Union from final disruption. According to present indications, the rebels will be ravaging the State while the copperheads are de-liberating over the prospects of the party. Major General William B. Franklin has consented to become a candidate for the executive chair, provid ed an unmistakable war platform is adopted. Whether the convention will consent to such a

The Republican State Convention of California

will also meet to-day in San Francisco. The democracy of Illinois will hold a grand mameeting to-day at Springfield, for the purpose of giving expression, in an "authoritative" form, to the views of public policy entertained by the

The rebei State Convention of Tennessee. for

the nomination of candidates for Covernor and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is call ed to meet at Winchester, Franklin county. There are a number of aspirants for the office of travel ling executive, among whom are Isham G. Harris the present Governor; Andrew Ewing, Richard McCann and Samuel Anderson. Where the sea of government will be located we have no

Now that the Mississippi has fallen, the cel brated Yazoo Pass is high and dry, the mouth of it standing away up in the now bluff bank of the great Father of Waters. The same is the case with the celebrated canals which caused so muc expense to Uncle Sam, and so many hopes and disappointments to his children.

stock market was rather feverish and irreyesterday. At the opening everything was lower. At tarward there was some recovery; but prices were no generally maintained in the afternoon. Gold rose t 148%; exchange to 161%. Money was easy end

seven per cent The demand for cotton was more active yesterday, and at firmer rates. There was a fair business reported in breadstuffs, which, however, were dull and heavy at the breadstuffs, which, however, were dult and heavy at the close in view of the unfavorable advices by the Scotia. The demand for hog products was moderately active at advancing prices. Beef, butter, obsess, olls, metals, hemp, fish, fruit, seeds, spices, tobacco, sugars and molasses were generally quiet. Whiskey and tallow were more sought after, at a slight rise in prices. Rio coffee was also in better request. Freights were quiet, owing the set of the developed chains of spinorances.

same as last week. The supply was neither too large nor to small—though more would have sold yesterday had the been on hand. The range of prices is precisely the same 90. a 12c.—but the average price is a trifle higher perhaps, owing to the lact that the offerings were gone rally better. The bulk sold at 10%c. a 1 1%c., and the average was about 10%c. a 11c. The market for cown was steady at \$30 a \$50 to \$80 a \$90. One fancy cow prought \$135. Veals were active at 5c. a 8c .- be and lambs were less active and a trifle lower: sales nade at from \$3 75 a \$6 50 a \$7. Swins were steady a 5c. a 5%c. for corn-fed and 5c. a 5% for still-fed. The receipts were 4,568 beeves, 100 cows, 582 veals, 7,9 sheep and lambs, and 11,121 swine.

The Rebel Invasion of the North-The Opportunity for Richmond.

The present aggressive campaign of the reb army of Virginia is one of the most daring and desperate enterprises in the history of modern warfare. Leaving Richmond, the rebel capital and his base of operations, to the chances o capture, and with our powerful Army of the Potomac in his rear, General Lee has pushed his advanced columns through Northern Mary land into Pennsylvania, while the main body of his army, around through the Shenandoah valley, is streaming along a line of one hundred miles in extent. To an opposing military leader possessed of any Napoleonic ideas no finer op-portunity than this would be desired for cutting this long line of the enemy's forces and cutting them up in detail. Certainly the War Office has never had a more inviting opportunity for the capture of Richmond.

Let us first consider the movements and pro bable designs of the enemy. From our Wash ington correspondence we learn that the seces sionists of that city have been giving out for some days past the following as General Lee's programme, his whole army being estimated at 6,000 men :-

First-That one column started six days ago from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, on the Obio river.

Second-That another column left Culpeppe Court House to proceed by way of Grafton to Pittsburg and Wheeling, with instructions, after occupying Pittsburg, to join the first column for march through Ohio.
Third—That another column was to proc

by way of Winchester and Harper's Ferry inte faryland and Pennsylvania, towards Harris burg or Baltimore, in the way of a divers to occupy the attention of the army of General Hooker. This last column, in view of rapid operations, is composed largely of cavalry and mounted artillery. Richmond, meantime, is to be abandoned, with the expectation that con scripts and new levies will be brought there ficient numbers to garrison the d

Another correspondent, over in Virginia, is informed that Bragg's forces have joined Lee thus increasing his army to one hi fifty thousand men. This is probably an exaggeration, although, from various other sources of information, we have no doubt that Lee has Thus Lee may have felt himself sufficiently strong to divide his forces in the manner indi cated; and from the creation by the War Office within a few days past, of the Department the Susquebanna, under General Couch, and the Department of the Monongahela, unde General Brooks, we conclude that the ion that Lee's advance would embrace a move ment towards Pittsburg as well as a movemen

Chambersburg must be checked on the Su banna, or it may not be arrested short of Philadelphia. But it can be checked on the Susquebanna. A military man, for many years a resident on that river, informs us that from the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanne fourteen miles above Harrisburg, down to the Chesapeake Bay, the river cannot be crosseven by cavalry without bridges or boats; that the stream, though shallow, is from a mile to mile and a quarter in width; that it is full of ledges of rocks, boulders, deep holes and rapids; that the bridges along the whole line may be destroyed in a few moments and the ferryboats removed to this side, and that a squad of riflemen and a few pieces of artillery at any one of the crossing places will be suffcient to stop the construction of a pontoon bridge, the great width of the river preventing the enemy on the other side from covering their bridge builders. Above the mouth of the Junists the mountainous and rugged character of the country renders the access to and passage of either river still more difficult. It is probable, therefore, that General Couch will arrest the advance of the enemy on the banks of the Susquehanna, and that Harrisburg-which is on this side of the stream-will escape capture and spoliation. The greatest danger to be feared is that the Pennsylvanians will delay too long the destruction of their bridges.

At all events it devolves chiefly upon the State of Pennsylvania and her local forces to drive the rebels from her borders, and upon the local forces of the free States, from Massachusetts to Ohio, to roll back the whole tide of this rebel invasion, in order that the Army of the Potemac may have free scope to head off the enemy from Washington and Baltimore, and to cut off their lines of retreat. Meantime we hope that our forces on the James river peniasula and thereabouts, and in North Carolina. will not be deprived of the opportunity of a that Lee, in this daring Northern campaign, has lest the rebel capital to the chances of lucky cecame

Rebel Strategy on the Mississippi, the

By our correspondence from Murfreesboro published yesterday, it would appear that losecrans is making some advances against Bragg, but that he is ordered from Washington not to provoke the rebel general too far, but just to divert him sufficiently to keep him from sending reinforcements to Johnston, in the vicinity of Vicksburg. But from other sources of information, more reliable, we learn that it is highly probable that if Rosecrans boldly and in earnest advanced be would find no Bragg there, but discover, to his great mortification, that the rebel bird had flown, leaving behind only some deceptive appearances of his presence.

From the intelligence we have received w

are led to believe that Bragg has reinforce Lee with one-third of his army, and Johnsto with one-third, while with one-third be amus Rosecrans, and if pressed by that general will fall back upon the strong fortifications at Chatta nooga, and hold them till he is reinforced in turn by Johnston or Lee, or from some other quarter Such is the advantage of interior lines to the rebels, and the disadvantage to us of exterior lines. The probability therefore is tha Johnston has at this moment an army fully as large as Grant's, and that I will speedily operate against his rear, while, by concert, the garrison sallies out from Vicksburg and attacks him in front, thus enclosing him between two fires. It is highly improbable that Lee would make so bold a movement northward if he had not received large rein orcements from Bragg; and the importance of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the peril is which these strongholds are placed, have no doubt compelled Jeff. Davis to send every available man from the balance of Bragg's army to Johnston. The march of Lee is not an isolated move, but part of a comprehensive game which is played on the Mississippi, on the Rappahannock, on the Potomac, and on the Cumberland and the Tennessee. The pieces are being moved simultaneously by an un hand on the whole of the chessboard of the war, and we shall only see the full meaning and drift of the various operations when the

game is won or lost. The latest information from Vicksburg goes to show that Johnston has been reinforced and is advancing. Indeed, one rebel journal of the 9th inst. says that Johnston has already suc ceeded, by an adroit movement on the Big Black, in introducing a part of his army into the garrison at Vicksburg, while it is added by a journal of this city that the same news had reached Washington from our own generals, but that the despatch had been suppressed. From a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, in another column, is will be seen that the Richmond papers of Saturday go still farther, and say that Johnston has cut his way through Grant's lines with his whole army and entered Vicksburg-an operation by which it is expected he will be able immediately to raise the slege. This is probably remature. But it must be confessed that the rebel papers are growing more confident every day about the ability of their generals to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson, while most of the correspondents of the Northern papers write in a far less confident tone of the ultin ture of these strongholds than they did at first.

A letter in the Knoxville Register of the 9th instant, which we publish elsewhere, represents sion to be in a bad way, and the State of Mississippi to be in extreme danger. But this may be a dodge, and the writer may have re-ceived his instructions from Johnston, in order to deceive Grant and the admini Washington. Certain it is that other and later advices from the South indicate a very different state of things. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 13th instant says Johnston is now supplied with commissary stores, transportation and artillery, all of which he wanted before. If this be true it shows the value of interior lines of communication. For the same reason it was equally practicable to have reinforced John ston, not only from Bragg's army, but from other points, and we would not be surprised if it should turn out that he is now in command has been given the rebels by our War Depart ment to do it. They have had interior lines. and it would be very unlike the game o strategy they have hitherto played if Jeff. Davis and his generals did not avail themselves of these advantages. A tremendous campaign, pregnant with vast results, is now culminating and will probably be solved by the Fourth of

The Rebel Raid-The General for the

The sudden and rapid invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee's army, from Culpepper and the upper Rappah after outgeneralling Hooker by turning his right flank, is to be traced directly to the removal General McClellan from the command of the army last fall, when he was within two days easy march of Culpepper and the enemy. This has been the fertile source of all our trouble and failures and disasters on this side of the Alleghany Mountains since that unhappy 5th of November. McClellan, in the moment of panio last September, when the Cabinet and General-in-Chief at Washington were bewildered and knew not what to do or what orders to give had taken hold of our army, beaten and de federal capital, Maryland and Penusylvania and, by the battles of South Mountain and An-tietam, had forced Lee to take the back track into Virginia. After recruiting and refitting the shattered Army of the Potomac be followed the rebel general in his retreat towards Rich mond, and would have compelled him to figh at a disadvantage, and perhaps defeated him i a decisive battle, or forced him to abando the Confederate capital and evacuate Norther Virginia. But in the midst of this successful and brilliant career he was cut short, withou cause, by the influence of Wade and the Satani committee of which he was chairman -a com mittee which misrepresented everything, and deceived alike the Chief Magistrate and the

What was the first consequence of this ster following rapidly upon its heels! Burnside unfit for the command of an army of 100,000 men broke one side of his head against Fredericks burg, from which he recoiled and staggered back by the force of the shock. He has since fractured the other side of his skull against Vallandigham and the Chicago Times newspaper. Next, blundering "Fighting Joe by the advice of the revolu radicals, was permitted to assume the role of commander of the Army of the Potomac, strengthened and reinforced till be cried " Hold enough!" He. like Burnside, was al-

lowed to cross the Rappahannock without any serious opposition, and boasted that the enemy was completely in his power and could not escape. His retreat was as precipitate as that of Burnside, but with far less cause, indeed without necessity; for he said he had "the best army on the planet," and had besides an impregnable position, from which he could not be dislodged, and Stoneman had accomplished his part in the programme. And what do we find now? Not only that Lee has crossed the Rappahannock, but the Potomae, after clearing out he valley of the Shenandoah and capturing Winchester, and even threatens the cross the Susquebanna and the capture of Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to say nothing of Baltimore and Washington. In fact, there is, in the present stage of our informa tion, no telling what Lee may do, in what direction he may turn, or where he may stop. while, from all appearances, Hooker and the authorities at Washington are enveloped in a fog of uncertainty.

What is to be done under these circum

stances? The people must aid the administra-tion, notwithstanding its disgraceful blunders and misconduct. The wave of invasion must be thrown back, and all hands must come to the rescue. But, in order to further this action let Gen. McClellan be restored at once to his place at the head of the Army of the Potomae. His name is a tower of strength. The force now under Hooker would fight very differently under its old, beloved comwho organized it and led it in so many battles, and many of the soldiers who have returned from it to their homes in consequence of their period of service baving expired would, under the influence of the enthusiasm created by his restoration to the command of the army, re chlist for the war. The merchants, the bankers and municipal corporations, under the same potent influence and from a sense of revived confidence and security, would probably offer such bounties that a vast number of volunteer from among these veterans would be induced to go back and arrest the onward march o the invaders; for militia and raw troops wil avail but little now against the veteran force of Lee. Let Hooker, therefore, be immediately superseded, and let Gen. McClellan be sent for and put in his place. Let this be done before it is too late. Men of all parties, and even some of the very radicals by whose persuasion McClellan was removed, now agree that the government committed an enormous error in etting aside the best general that the war ha as yet developed; and still greater is the unanimity that Hooker is the greatest failure among all the generals who have played a part in this struggle. Let not the administration, therefore persist any longer in a blunder which is now byious to all the world, and longer continu ance in which may prove disastrous and ever fatal to the public interests. And let the peo ple meet in every district of the loyal States and strengthen the hands of the President by crush ing the radical power and by respectfully calling upon Mr. Lincoln to put Genera McClellan at the head of the Army of the Poto mac before it is too late

Important from Europe-Development of the Polish Question.

By the Scotia we receive one week late news from Europe. We get, through our correspondents, full details regarding the Polish ction and the action taken thereupon by the great Powers of Europe. An official Lon don journal confirms the rumor we referred some time since as regards the demand made by England, France and Austria that Russia should grant to the Poles a constitutional government general amnesty and an immedia of hostilities. That Austria should have joined in such a demand is, to say the least, a strange course of policy for that government to pursue It is likely that with Austria there is n more than a mere form in the demand, which it is evident Russia does not feel dispose to grant. That France and England wish to put a stop to the Polish war we can readily com prehend; but Austria has no interest save in the success of Russia. As a participator in the dismemberment of Poland, Austria cannot deshort, it is not likely that Austria would aid in forcing Russia to set an example which she (Austria) would have to follow to her serious

In the meanwhile the Poles are fighting with the utmost desperation and with great success. At Grochow they defeated the Russians with heavy loss, and the following day they again forced the Russians to retreat. These victorie of course have a very great effect upon th masses of the people throughout the Polish provinces, and vast numbers flock to their ar mies, which are now assuming formidable pro portions. Smarting under these disasters, the Czar of Russia will not feel inclined to give his adhesion to the demand made by the three great Powers. He has, up to the present time turned a deaf ear to all the representations of both France and England, and has been making immense warlike preparations for a struggle to maintain his authority over the Poles. Much as we should like to see that unfortunate race freed from the yoke of Russia, we can easily rmination of the Czar to op stand the de pose all attempts on the part of the other great Powers at intimidation. It is more than likely that the Emperor of Russia is well aware that a great and final struggle between himself and his former enemies, France and England, is near at hand, and that, aided by Prussia, he is ready to accept the combat. The necessities of the position of Napoleon the Third force upon him a war with some Power in Europe; and, in the Polish revolution, begun at his in the Polish revolution, begun at his instigation and fostered by his encouragement, he finds an opportunity which he will not neglect. England may or may not aid France in a war upon Russia. Italy, we feel assured, would do so, and we have no doubt that Spain could be induced to lend an armed force to Napoleon, as a set-off to her conduct in the Mexican expedition. She fears the power of France, and will seek to keep on good terms with her.

We see it stated that Napoleon has made an urgent request upon this government to join with France and England in demanding from Russia a cessation of the war in Poland. In fact. Napoleon desired that our government action towards Russia of the three great European Powers. The reply of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Secretary Seward, to this proposition has been published in St. Petersburg. The Washington Cabinet refused its co-opera. tion, on the ground that America can never de viate from her traditional policy of non-inter-vention in European affairs, except in cases of evident accessity. This course on the part of the American government is exactly that wh

the Emperor of the French should have antici pated. The people of this country admire the great power and prestige of Russia. Her rigantic strides towards progress and civilizaion are much like our own, and a natural sympathy exists between the two nations. Fran or all Europe combined cannot change this sentiment. We are aware that from Russia alone have we met with due courtesy and sympathy in our hour of trouble. When Rus shall have become, as we fear she will, in volved in a war with France and her allies, we shall instinctively wish her well and success fully out of it. The Americans and Russians are friends. For Poland we have the deepest sympathy; but at the present time it is not her welfare which excites the attention of England and France. The real motives of those Powers are those which caused them to act in their for mer struggle with Russia—namely, a desire to impede the great progress of that empire, and to cause a corresponding increase of their own power and influence in Europe. It remains to e seen whether Russia, aided by Prussia, will not prove more than a match for her ounning

Our Returned Veteras Volunteers-A Call Upon Our Merchants.

There are fifteen or twenty regiments of our eturned veteran volunteers in this city and State, and some fifteen more in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, ready upon a short notice to assist in expelling the rebels from the last named State. In these veteran regiments, amounting to twenty thousand men, we at once the nucleus of a splendid army. But their terms of service have expired. They are back again in the community of our private citizens. How are we to bring them out? We answer that they can at once be brought again into the field, and by a very simple

Let our merchants and moneyed men of all professions hold a war meeting, and by subcriptions raise a fund which will enable them to offer a bounty of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars for ninety days' service to each man of every one of these veteran volunteer regiments which, within a short pecified time, will report itself for duty substantially as it returned from the war, and the men will promptly come forward and resum their old regimental organizations. The editor and proprietor of the Herald, in addition to our war taxes, stands ready to subscribe Twenty thousand of our returned volunte disciplined in several campaigns and in many battles, are worth fifty thousand raw troops for the work on hand in Pennsylvania of expelling the rebels, who are also veteran

We earnestly call upon our fellow citiz prove our faith by our works. We believe that wo or three millions of dollars raised to secure or ninety days the services of twenty tho of our returned volunteers in Pennsylvania, in their old regimental organizations, will be the most profitable investment of the war. Let the moneyed men of New York city lead the way. and New Jersey and Philadelphia will promptly respond. Wilson's Zouaves, for instance, eight hundred strong, are here in the city. Put them in Pennsylvania at the head of five thousand raw militia, and their example will make good soldiers at once of the whole body. And these Zonaves and several other returned regiments might be reorganized and sent on the way rejoicing within the next twenty-fit nours. Colonel Bendix, a tried and exc officer, has called upon his gallant regiment to come forward without any other inducement than that of patriotism. But the soldler who has faithfully fought his term of two years, is entitled to something extra in answer special call.

Let Wall street to-day be signalized by a patriotic meeting. Let our merchant princes. banks and financiers lead the way; and let the gold speculators, the shoddy contractors, the stockjobbers, and all others who have been coining money out of this war, step forward to assist in sending out to Pennsylvania ten or twenty regiments of our most experience soldiers. And what say our Common Co on the subject? Let them take a hand in the good work. Not a moment is to be lost; for the loss of every day now involves the loss of millions of property to faithful old Pennsylvania. Who knows?

THE NAVAL EXCITEMENT.—The activity of the Navy Department since Saturday night is worthy of commendation. Nearly thirty vessels have been prepared for active service, and others are being fitted as rapidly as possible.

Notwithstanding this zeal, there is a lack of judgment in respect to some of the details of fitting out this flying squadron. For instance, we have in port the Illinois, one of the finest steamers affoat. She is all ready for sea, even her soal bunkers filled and crew ready to put on board; yet she is allowed to remain here idle. The Empire City could be sent to see in twenty hours. Both of these vessels are fast, and could carry a dozen light, serviceable guns, and would do excellent service. There are half a dozen other steamers which could be get ready in a few hours. It is well enough to charte sailing vessels for decoy ducks; but when the news first reached the Department they should with volunteer crews shipped for the cruise of twenty days. Plenty of men now stand ready to go on such service as this who would no ship in the navy for a year or two.

The commanding officers of the navy yards are doing all the work in fitting out this fleet, and all are entitled to the credit of the zeal and activity now manifested. Hereafter the public will be able to judge how long it takes to fi out cruisers, and can readily see that if the Demonths ago there would have been no rebet

GENERAL DEX-A FIRE IN THE REAR -- AS General Loe has outgeneralled General Hooker, moved his entire army northward, and in all probability selected Harrisburg and other cities in Pennsylvania as marks to attack, it behooves us to look to the rear of the enemy, and not only endeavor to cut off a retreat, but capture the rebel capital, with its immense fortificaable man has been impressed into the rebei service to strengthen Lee's columns. Hence Richmond is for the present almost without a

Dix to make an advance with his troops.

The distance from West Point to the rabel cani-